



**University "St. Kliment Ohridski"-Bitola
Faculty of Security-Skopje**

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**МЕЃУНАРОДНА НАУЧНА КОНФЕРЕНЦИЈА
СОВРЕМЕНИТЕ ТРЕНДОВИ НА
ОПШТЕСТВЕНАТА
КОНТРОЛА НА КРИМИНАЛОТ**

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DEVELOPMENT, THEORY AND PRACTICE OF THE SECURITY FUNCTIONS IN THE ARMED FORCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

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Abstract

The security of the armed forces represents an imperative in the realization of the security for the community and the protection from most different factors of threats, risks, and endangerments. Significant role for the realization of the security in the armed forces also has the positioning and functioning of the defense system like a subsystem for the national security. The development, theory and practice of the security in the armed forces in the period of its social, political and economic editing, stems from the strategic goals of the country, the possibilities and capacities of the system, estimates and analysis and the possible disruption of the security, as well as the coordination and cooperation of the safety structures on a national level. Significant challenges in the implementation of the safety functions for the security in the armed forces represent protection of secrecy, the action of foreign intelligence agencies, relations of the members of the armed forces with foreign contacts, activities of the internal forms bearers for endangerment of the national security, the role of the authorities in the security of the armed forces, safety development of the tactical units as well as the role of the officer personnel in the realization of security and protection (Nikolovski, 2003). Therefore, this labor points to the significant stands for contribution in the defense system in the 21 century, theory for the real concept for the creation and functioning of the safety in the armed forces and the methodological actions and practice in the realization of the safety functions in the armed forces. Through thorough processing of the problem, the areas of safety necessity are determined in relation to smooth functioning and support of the defense system.

Key words: *security (safety), threats and risks, armed forces, theory, practice*

1. INTRODUCTION

The challenges of security as the status, function and organization, has burdened the whole international community. It seems that significant impact to this has today's globalization, whose further development and implementation moves much faster, farther, deeper and cheaper (Friedman, 2005). Republic of Macedonia and its defense capabilities supports the European Security and Defense Policy. With participation in civil and military operations, Republic of Macedonia improves the efficiency of national security. At the same time, with active measures to increase participation in the implementation of the principles of the United Nations concerning the maintenance of peace, the prevention of possible conflicts and strengthening international security (Government, 2004).

Government in the framework of achieving the strategic goals considers the provision and development of the defense system, tailored to the needs of the country (Macedonia, 2004).

Significant function of security in armed forces represent process of implementing on everyday activities in the command and units in all types of warfare, in the case of application of asymmetric threats and threats and use the weapons of mass-destruction , as the use of modern equipment, weapons and vehicles. The development of safety is conditioned by the development of human society, including the challenges, problems, threats¹. The need of constantly and systematic tracking of security situation, especially in implementing of security measures and activates, is conditioned by expertise of personal in the security and intelligence service, their role and place in implementing of security system. Function of security in armed forces of the Republic of Macedonia is conditioned by the development, practices and theory on modern process which enabled establishing and implementing on modern military systems, protection of society, generation for interest and implementing on internal and external politics.

Interest for creating own system of security is inspired mostly by the facts that independence suggests possibility of membership in the international organization (Bakreski, 2008). For the realization of function of security starts from the basic political and society system which are based on pro-euro orientation which have for goal to make secure state. In exercising the functions of security, direction pave general-acceptable relationships in international law, under which an object to protecting the security of any country is its survival, territorial integrity, its borders, the political, economic, industrial and financial independence, the right to social development, etc (Jr, 2008). Basic foundations of security in society represent the citizens, institutions, facilities, subjects, the values of society, specialized agencies and services, particularly holders of security features such as the armed forces. With this security functions have overall significance on the overall population. Concept of organization, development and operation of security is an important area of action in the direction of democratization, the development of modern institutions, the creation of modern institutions and services and transformation following the example of Western countries, where besides police and military forces to ensure security and specialized services and authorities, directorates for crisis management and protection and rescue, private security agencies and detective services etc. This is initiated with strengthened "Reforms and control in the security sector", which occurred at the end of the last century (Gerginova, 2010). Security sector reform in the initial period as a term, implying the relationship between the military and society, later indicating to implementation of the Euro-Atlantic community decisions in terms of security and defense. Security systems, despite the huge security challenges resulting from political, economic, military and other crises, follow up with the time and the properly set, organized and contradictory the vice on 21st century, at local, regional and global level.

2. SOCIAL CHARACTER OF THE SECURITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

The character of states is perceived through the concept of the sovereignty of each individually. Sovereignties of states as members of the international community, are supported by a number of international legal and legitimate norms and agreements, such as

the Westphalia treaty, the Treaty of the League of Nations, the Charter of the United Nations and others. Sovereignty and social character of states are still an issue of heated debate and legitimate interventions. Sovereignty defines independence and control of the territory, while border security is a matter of the degree of implementation of the control (Joseph S. Nye J. , 2008). In terms of social character security is a phenomenon of human society whether it comes to individuals, the state or the international community, while securing the values and realities of vital importance (Trajan Gocevski, 2008). Safety is an important element of political and military strategy in the past few decades, including the National Liberation War. The development of the organization and implementation of security on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia influenced the goals and nature of warfare in the struggle for liberation of territories. The essence of security awareness has cost her the broad social base, Liberation, revolutionary and progressive character of running an organized fight. Security was developed within the overall liberation movements with the participation of military structures, organs of people's power, basic-social resistance and military-political organizations. Despite widespread acceptance and development in the all segments of the development of society, yet most comprehensive manner safety developed in the military-territorial commands and organs from which nowadays functioning departments of the defense and the National Liberating Army and organs of which today is created ARM. Development of security on territory of Republic of Macedonia is determined and characterized by organization, mass, consistency, willingness, motivation and fighting spirit of its carriers. The width of the platform set to protect society from external influences in the country lasts longer, indicated the need to establish new forms of organization of the security services and authorities to protect the fundamental features of the country (territorial integrity, sovereignty, and freedom of granite living. As such stand out police services, intelligence services, special purpose units and rapid deployment, military police, authorities force protection, reconnaissance units, units for electronic reconnaissance and other support. Within the state institution, responsibility for implementing security function in the territory, despite constitutional duties of the police, are prescribed for the military. Although both (army and police) have different functions in the state, they have an unbreakable bond (denominator) in terms of similarity of the activity which they carried out and its features (Vankovska, 1995). The organization of the system of security in RM, is larger based on the experiences of the liberation war, development in the post-war period and particularly in the period of independence, that is the path towards to EU and NATO. Decision of the social character of the security of the Republic of Macedonia is its independence and sovereignty and its own organization to protect, regional and international position, position on territory in the geo-strategically terms and independence in foreign and domestic politics.

Social character derives from the intensive improvement of security features with mass participation of the population, support state and the private sector, development of security awareness and policy enforcement for participation in the international force and collective security systems. In this way, the conditions for the transfer of the security functions of state institutions and specialized bodies and services, because of decentralization and more efficient performance of tasks security. Results so far in the development, organization and implementation of security, strengthened ability and organization of society in opposing events, phenomena and trends that attack or threaten the values and benefits of society, which narrows the space for action of external or internal negative impacts.

3. FURTHER OBSERVATIONS IN THEORY AND PRACTICE OF THE SECURITY FUNCTIONS

Democratic development of modern societies largely minimize military component, and in certain regions of the world where economic and social development is a basic need, this component is almost negligible, because the basic instrument of order - armed force can pose security threat (Robert E. Osgood and Robert W. Tucker, 1967). The term security is often used by state institutions (military and police), but in the late 20th and early 21st century is increasingly used private mega companies, banking institutions, international agencies and business groups, and in some regions the 1 world where the security and political situation is unstable is used by paramilitary groups, rebel groups, criminal gangs, etc. Security as a social component, represent primary need of possessing the necessary degree of protection, knowledge, following certain events, phenomena and trends, planning, organization and creating conditions for the development of their potential (Defense, 2008).

In scientific-research environment observed a growing number of attempts for determining the safety as a concept. Within social term security represent an expression with a complex meaning, which can be defined as a state, organization and function. As a condition, security is a level of protection of some resources, value, benefits, state, or the administrative and geographical area. As mechanism for protection, security is form of organization, using laws, regulations, etc. As a function security is attribute of any country, regardless of the shape of the interior regulation. To implement security as a condition, mechanism and function, key role have many state authorities, including state security, intelligence and counterintelligence services, police and armed forces and others.

On the other hand security can be defined as one of the main factors of social life and work as human existential problems that come to full expression only when man found in critical, dangerous circumstances. Security covers the economic, social, political, legal and cultural conditions in the country that provide a system of protection and proper management of security policy, and the creation of minimum that is required for saving the desired economic and social development. It represents a foundation of the entire human, social and civil life, the foundation of the various areas of social life disposition of healthy, harmonious and successful human and social development. Starting from various, factors or prisms in the definition of the term security, it is considered to be something good, desirable, if necessary have to sacrifice other values and good for that. In that sense, like instructive it can highlight definition of Arnold D. Wolfensohn according to which "the objective sense, security reflects the absence of threats to acquired values, while the subjective sense - it is the absence of fear that those values will be threatened".

The social component of the security in the states represents a need for forming relations between political, economic, cultural, scientific, sports and other aspects. Even the implementation of the politics to another country, requires necessary knowledge for the situation in the fields for determining interest. Examples of security research can be found everywhere, especially in the social-political relations between countries. In the modern democratic world if the bilateral and regional cooperation is jeopardized, while it does not respect the basic values of society, each community separately seeks to comprehend and assess the situation, to get to the necessary knowledge, data and information for the activities of the opposite side and to accordingly take certain security measures and activities.

Security functions are determined also by the level of required information, taking appropriate measures and actions. Safety must possess enough information necessary for smooth functioning of the state authorities. For that purpose, in many societies are established adequate intelligence or security authorities and services, Within the national security system, that sublimating the terms individual, national and international security, used the term with a specialized meaning - "a systematic security (Buzan, 2010)." The capacities of systematic security and expert institutions and services should provide the necessary number of quality information about state management, security institutions and segments of society, decision makers and other entities at the operational and tactical level (including command units in the zones of responsibility), based on who will take further action, ranging from the protection of the integrity, providing social institutions and facilities, objects and people, protection of the borders, to perform military and security operations.

That means the level, volume and quality of the information with which a security service with its overall installation features must meet the needs and requirements for the exercise of obligations under laws and regulations is set up and operates. That the term "security" has expanded social importance proves the fact that in theory it is used alone and with adjectives, which changes the basic meaning and becomes fixed for a certain activity, specialty of a particular person, object, object, activity, etc. In this context, they used the terms "security assessment", "security certificate", "safety condition", "physical security", "personal security", "Information Security", "personal safety", "state security", "corporate security" and others.

The term social security is realized in everyday life, the privacy and identity of the people, public opinion in the international practice, taking into account the need of their protection, monitoring of the political-economic, legal and social, health and other flows of society and the development of mankind. In that sense, the scientific interpretation of „safety” gets a different dimension, and the same applies to the necessity of using the principle of "need to know". Security as a phenomenon occurs as a factor of development, creativity, creation, maintenance, behavior, motivation, diversity and other aspects of social functioning. Security as a need for privacy and individuality represents an attribute of man or developing a sense of awareness, reality, experiencing the environment, communication with the outside world, survival, supports the social and political life, etc. The need for security can be seen through the nature of the threat, represented by the humanitarian and strategic conflicts. During the 20th century, about 90% of the victims were civilians, because 94% of the conflicts were civil conflicts (Paris, 2012).

Particularly significant is the relationship between security and intelligence, two inseparable functions in the social development of the modern world. Recalling that the security function of the state and society are related to the need for receiving information, the necessity of measures and activities in this direction logically pave roads for the development of organized properly trained and specialized service of the state and citizens. Many experts set definitions of security that in a suitable way imply the need for preventive action for which plenty information is necessary. In the social process, the meaning of functions and the relation between security and intelligence as organized activities of two logical phenomena, composing parts of social phenomena and the functioning of mankind is more and more affirmed.

Exploring security as a social category, there was his implementation within the systemic-structural set-up of the state hierarchy, in which there is a legal necessity for establishing and adjusting the balance between society and state regulation. Learning from

the experiences of the early 21st century, created as a result of the changing nature of states, the impact of global discoveries, disruption of world peace and security, economic crises, and the global war against terrorism, the practice appeals that lack of adequate formal -rules regulations for the functioning of intelligence and security services and non-cooperation on the regional and global level, often causing disruption of continuity, disorientation and lack of mechanisms for monitoring and confronting the threats of the modern world, especially the emergence of "modern" terrorism. However, socio-political relations and security determine the necessary adaptation of the system to the terms and conditions of residence. The strength of the information in terms of numbers, equipment, capabilities, performance, etc., cannot express and reflect on relations in society, while skipping normative and legal component. The required balance is obtained only if the human potential to lead to the required level and set norms, objectives, goals and rules of behavior. Although man creates systems, it can also change and adapt. Interoperability in the performance of tasks can be broken if a code of conduct will cross the red line. Security represents a system of vertical and horizontal hierarchy, formed like a tower of cards, which if not disturb in any way can lead to disastrous consequences for the country and society. Given that the legal component of the security system in most countries is regulated in a different way, it is important to highlight that for the smooth operation it is necessary to adjust the national interests, strategic goals of states, their perspectives, politics, political and economic processes and development, and the role and influence of the security services and authorities in society.

Republic of Macedonia follows the efforts of the international community in the implementation of the activities for the establishment and maintenance of peace in crisis regions of South East Europe and the Middle East by sending military contingents (Zoran Ivanovski, 2005). Realization of the goals of NATO among other things, implement, support and apply according to the conclusions of the summits of NATO in 2002, 2004 and 2006, where in the final documents of the same tasks for embedded intelligence sharing in the fight against terrorism and cooperation on security Plan between the member states of NATO and PfP countries supporters. Although in the form of conclusions, messages from NATO apply with relevant weight in the formal and legal acts adopted by the alliance and national legislations of the "members" and "partners". For the most part, all legal acts, rules and regulations for the use of military intelligence and security machinery in the world, adapted to the support of the main missions of the armies, whether the activities are performed locally, regionally or for the protection of world peace and order. However, the social security function is an imperative of the time at which systems cannot improvise, the crisis of professionalism is illegal, and expertise should replace eligibility and real stories to be replaced by real results. The endeavor to establish a state of security represents a civilization and cultural category that includes all aspects of modern security: economic, social, cultural, political, environmental, military, defense and so on. Security can be treated as a condition in which is provided a balanced physical, spiritual, mental and material survival of the individual and of the community in relation to other individuals, communities and nature (Kotovchevski, 2000). Interpretation of security as phenomenon is very complex, complex and multilevel which contributes to various definitions and views for the term security what is often identify with the system, organization, function or condition. International generally accepted definition made at the UN in 1985 said: "Safety is a condition in which states maintain there is no danger of a military strike, political or economic force so they can freely develop" (Tadic, 1989).

4. SECURITY FUNCTIONS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

The armed forces are constant and significant figure in the implementation of the state mechanism. The main function of the army is to protect the territorial integrity and sovereignty (Cane Mojanoski, 2002). In parallel with the basic functions are the armed forces and implement security measures and activities. Security in the Armed Forces, represents a state of protection of the units, commands, headquarters, facilities, technical and material resources, armaments and military infrastructure from internal and external forms of endangering national security, modern threats, risks, dangers and challenges, as and other adverse events, activities, events and influences. Security in the Armed Forces, represents a state of protection of the units, commands, headquarters, facilities, technical and material resources, armaments and military infrastructure from internal and external forms of endangering national security, modern threats, risks, dangers and challenges, as and other adverse events, activities, events and influences. Security is a function of all levels of all degrees of command and control of the army, the function of military and civilian personnel and other members of the armed forces. The term function of security in the broadest sense means a set of measures and actions to protect and preserve the territorial integrity and independence of the Republic of Macedonia, the Constitution and the established order of the country (Assembly, 1991). The function of the security in the military forces is the protection of the Army of Republic of Macedonia and its facilities, from risks, threats, dangers and challenges, aimed at the defense of the state and military forces (Bunker, 2009). Key aspects of the safety functions in the armed forces refer to:

- Safety activities and procedures which can prevent, early detect or hinder subversive (milestones) actions (espionage, sabotage, intelligence and reconnaissance activities, terrorism, organized crime)
- Taking security and counter-measures against the actions and activities of foreign intelligence services
- Activities for misleading potential enemy for our plans, status, goals, actions
- Measures and activities for developing and strengthening our intelligence capabilities and support to their activities from potential risks, threats, dangers and challenges (Robert. J. Bunker, 2009)
- Implementing security measures and protection of confidential information, documents, premises and assets
- Educational and training content of the overall composition

Security as a function is implemented from following carriers: units, commands, headquarters and institutions at all levels, all members of the Armed Forces, military units as a whole, intelligence and security elements and military police. Functions to perform their tasks are defined by legal norms and regulations, and the rights and powers that represent their daily work, and are connected to the measures and activities for protection from any kind of surprise (Momcilo Lazovic, 1996). General security functions of the members of the Armed Forces are wider and comprehensive in terms of powers of the authorities for security and intelligence, the subject of interest is protection of aircraft from secret and organized enemy (criminal) activity, whether domestic or foreign. Security as a function is organized and implemented through systems for protection and enforcement of planned, assessed and necessary measures and activities organized by the state authorities

and the Army, intelligence and security services and other offices and institutions aimed at identifying and eliminating security risks, threats, dangers and challenges.

The factors that were used to create conditions for the development of security in the Armed Forces are complex and often depend on the politics, economy and defense of the country. But in development of key segments of society, key place has Euro-Atlantic processes, starting in the period of independence of the Republic of Macedonia and covering issues related to the model of defense, defense forces, defense activities and defense measures, bearers and necessary features of defense, analyze of the effectiveness of the defense system, the interdependence of the defense system and economic development and other (Gocevski, 1992). Thus, with the strategy for integration into NATO adopted on October the 5th, in 1998 full integration in the collective security system determined, which corresponds to the objectives and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which expresses readiness to undertake obligations of the Washington Treaty establishing efforts to preserve peace and security, with a firm commitment to resolve international disputes by peaceful means and dialogue.

The development of the security of the Armed Forces, mostly depend on political considerations. Europe has opened major changes in all fields, especially in the Euro-Atlantic defense policy. Important place in the creation of security systems is developing and building of crisis management based on prevention, early warning and dealing with risks, threats and dangers. As a result of the protection of civilians, specialized institutions were created for crisis management, protection and rescue. But the causes of security risks and threats lie in instability at the regional and local level, which is reflected globally. Modern societies today are faced with internal problems of security and political character, with a big impact on economic factor (embargoes, recessions, crises, bankruptcies) completely changed transition process in some countries and regions, which reflected badly on security environment and surroundings (Kuzev, 2002). Consequences are strongly felt even 20 years after the Cold War, with rapid and dynamic change with complex effects on forming the emergence of fourth-generation warfare (asymmetrical warfare), modern terrorism dangers, international organized crime, threats from weapons of mass destruction, violent extremism and radicalism, migration, hybrid and cyber threats, as well as unstable and dysfunctional countries (Ministry of Defense, 2012). Illegal corridors can discover trafficking of weapons, drugs and other items. For the first time in its history, the „New Strategic Concept" in 2010, determines security challenges of the territory and the population on the Alliance throwing review on the consequences of globalization, new security challenges, instability and potential for opening new conflicts and war hot spots.

Creation of the authorities and security services in the armed forces, represents a system of security and defense, and at the same time part of a security policy, based on relevant indicators and evidence obtained through organized action, determines measures and activities and achieves specific security targets in the country and abroad (Jordan Spaseski, 2002). The complexity and intensity of the action of the security authorities and services depends on the emergent forms of threats, risks, dangers and challenges of malicious and hostile action. Among the factors for the creation of functions, security forces armed forces can be enumerated Intelligence (by agents) actions, sabotage, terrorist activities (subversive) and psychological and propaganda activities. Throughout the operation in the armed forces and defense, the possible consequences might be expected with the penetration into structures of the army (military and command structures, headquarters elements), disturbance of the army collective, environment and security,

destruction of infrastructure and functions of the armed forces, attempt to isolate, neutralize, intimidate, encourage desertion, spread religious hate, create artificial crises, armed rebellion and civil conflict. However, in making decisions in creation of appropriate bodies and services for smooth functioning of the Armed Forces, we're looking for a number of preparations such as planning, analyzing, educating, practicing, and cooperating and coordinating at all levels in Army elements (Hugh, 2009).

5. CONCLUSION

Security functions in the Armed Forces are an integral part of the security system of the country. Legal norms and regulations (laws and bylaws), plans and doers, are regulated the rights and obligations of officers in units commands, headquarters, institutions and al doers staff of army in terms of organizing and taking measures and actions to protect their personal, plans for the preparation and use of the units, the protection of facilities and materiel and other important values, which could be threatened by the potential opponent (enemy), existing risks, threats and hazards, and other harmful activities.. Failure to perform the duties and obligations of entities, calls for an appropriate sanction and procedures for safety and protection. Caring for proper command and control through improved knowledge of complex military area is object of interest of educational measures and content, organized into units themselves, commands, staffs and institutions, and the higher military education institutions. This contributes to getting wider and complex knowledge, which corresponds to the threats from the intelligence and subversive activities to the armed forces. In that way, the tasks of the security represented the part of daily duties and responsibilities and an important element of combat readiness of units. The social importance of the security of the armed forces is associated with the development of social relations and the need to protect them. The all-round development of society by creating advanced segments for protection is imperative for unity, coordination, cooperation and effectiveness making of goals and objectives. The development of security in the armed forces is achieved by the implementation of security measures, protecting the confidentiality of documents and activities and harmonious operation of the command structures, the state authorities, members of the armed forces and other entities.

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